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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Song.

FROM WHITTIER'S "TENT ON THE BEACH."

The harp at Nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the star of morning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth,
Take up the songs they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up,
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sobs of pain,
The thunder-organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march,
The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her eyes began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

Liberal Education.

NUMBER SIX.

Having now in five little articles given my conception of what liberal education is and should be, its aim and tendency, as well as endeavored to show its public, or national importance, and its necessity in the promotion of religion, civilization and truth, and drawn some comparisons with the systems of those who have different views concerning education, I now desire to state some reasons why young men ought to desire a liberal education and pursue it with an appreciative earnestness.

Every man whose intellectual life has been at all awakened, has certain thoughts, ideas, theories, plans or sentiments which he deeply desires to see adopted or put in practice among his fellow men. This is perhaps due in part to the intuitive beneficence which often seems to reside in the minds if not in the hearts even of the most misanthropical. These ideas often lie hidden beneath every-day thoughts, cares and duties, to be called forth only by a great emergency or a powerful mental awakening; and they develop themselves in a way that shows them not to be the offspring of an hour, or of the occasion which called them forth. Sometimes they are displayed in the character of a man who strives to set all wrong things right by his individual power, rather than by the might and majesty of truth, and like Don Quixote, tilts against the world; such a man we call eccentric, a visionary, an enthusiast. When some great idea takes full possession of a strong intellect, and a life is devoted to its propagation with the tremendous energy of inspiration, we call the man a genius, and admire his devotion to an idea, whether we believe or not that he correctly estimates the degree of its importance to the world.

The desire to press one's own individuality upon the world or some portion thereof, is laudable and proper, but chiefly so when the individual is conscious that he has developed and cultivated his personality into some fitness to be the interpreter of great ideas, of sublime and powerful truth. One who has felt this stirring within him of the real man that slumbers within the fleshy tabernacle of the senses, must have wished that this intellectual being, this true self could take full possession of every faculty and power of his that can give expression to truth, and inspire them with ability to impress upon a dull and careless world those ideas which he deems world-moving. No matter if he is mistaken, if the world receives his most eloquent words with the sneering imputation of "impracticality," his action is in itself noble and profitable, and his idea itself cannot die or be lost. It will be his forever, if not the world's.

A man's senses need to be trained for long years before they can answer the ordinary purposes of physical life. And surely the faculties by which we receive and communicate is no less a need of culture. Who would wish his darling theory presented to the world in a crude, weak and unimpressive form, and not desire rather that it should have all the advantages of learning, intellectual power and literary culture? Any one who wishes to move the world, to help on the wonderful march of human progress, and yet expects to do so with untrained or half-trained intellect, who cares not enough about so sublime an endeavor as that he can afford to spend a few years in bringing his mind up to the highest level of the world he proposes to instruct or into complete power over the ideas with which he deems himself inspired—such an one is either ridiculously presumptuous or is mistaken in supposing that he has a message to deliver to the world which it ought to hear and heed.

On the other hand many an illusion is dispelled by the broader views of the world of intellect and of science, of practical and social life, afforded by the higher standpoint of a liberal education. Many a youth who feels sure he is going to make great changes in men's ideas or overturn things established for ages, has found when mental culture has added wisdom as well as knowledge, that his own thoughts are not so very far in advance of those of other great minds, and are far from being adequate for the solution of all the difficult and knotty questions that surround each and every sublunary thing. And so, instead of frittering away his power upon eccentric or enthusiastical projects or ideas, he settles down into a useful citizen, and throws himself into that plan for making all wrong things right which God himself has inaugurated, but which man may assist in carrying out. If a man has a lofty soul filled with grand ideas, a noble genius able to give the world a lesson, let him not be cramped and fettered by the want of that mental and literary culture without which he cannot express what is in him or gain the attention of the world;—if he has not such abilities as these, then he needs a liberal education all the more, in either case let it not be forgotten that God's plan of education for the race both deserves and needs that its agents should acquire all the power they can.

E. J.

Marriage and Divorce.

In the history of the world nothing is more apparent than the uniform relation between public morals—civic virtue—and the degree in which female chastity is estedmed, and the marriage relation held sacred, by any community of people. In the expression, "brave men and chaste women," there is more than meets the eye. One is the counterpart, out-growth, and necessity of the other, and taken together they constitute the first element and necessity of a good and great people.

Prominent among the social phenomena which accompanied and celebrated the decline and fall of the Roman Empire was the fatal facility of divorce, and the consequent indifference and aversion to marriage, ending in an indiscriminate and unhallowed intercourse between the sexes. In the early history of this splendid people divorce was unknown and polygamy absolutely prohibited. But with the growth of wealth and luxury, the deterioration of the race by the absorption of Asiatic blood and manners, came a gradual relaxation of the once controlling religious sentiment and feeling,—a steady decline of the old republican morality—a quiet yielding of the old laws and customs under the influence and training of which Rome had become the mistress and law-giver of the world, and the name of her people a synonym for power and honor. The Tiber became polluted by the impure waters of the Syrian Orontes. The taint of Asiatic luxury and depravity had been transplanted from the grove of Daphne, the stews of Antioch, and Canopus, the sewer of the vicious Alexandria, to imperial Rome. De Quincy, in discoursing of this period, says:

"Probably in the time of Nero not one man in six was of pure Roman descent. And the consequences were suitable. Scarcely a family has come down to our knowledge that could not in one generation enumerate a long catalogue of divorces in its own contracted circle. Every man had married a series of wives; every woman a series of husbands. Even in the palace of Augustust who wished to be viewed as an *exemplar* or ideal-model of domestic purity, every principal member of his family was tainted in that way; himself in a manner and degree infamous even at that time. For the first four hundred years of Rome not one divorce had been granted or asked, although the statute which allowed of this indulgence had always been in force. But in the age succeeding to the civil wars men and women 'married,' says one author, 'with a view to divorce, and divorced in order to marry.' Many of these changes happened within the year, especially if the lady had a large fortune, which always went with her and procured her choice of transient husbands.' And 'can one imagine,' asks the same writer, 'that the fair one who changed her husband every quarter strictly kept her matrimonial faith all the three months?' Thus the very fountain of all the 'household charities' and household virtues was polluted. And after that we need little wonder at the assassinations, poisonings, and forging of wills which then laid waste the domestic life of the Romans."

Every careful observer of American society must see that, with more or less rapidity, we are drifting into the condition of the Roman people, as portrayed in the above extracts. The wholesome and comfortable doctrine of our ancestors—and, for that matter, of all Christendom—that marriage was a necessary and holy *relation* founded in Nature and prescribed by God, adopted by religion and law, for the maintenance and welfare of society, is fast giving place to the "new jurisprudence" of the dissolute Romans, "that marriage, like all other partnerships, might be dissolved by the abdication of one of the associates."

Our law writers and administrators have been so accustomed to speak of this *relation* as only a *civil contract*, that insensibly the public conscience and judgment have come to consider it in that light and to treat it accordingly. Marriage being founded in consent of the parties, may be said to arise out of contract, but when consummated or executed it is no longer a contract but a legal relation, beyond the control of the parties to it as much as that of the parent and child. This relation imparts a *status* or condition to the parties which it is in the interest of society to maintain and preserve. On the sanctity and stability of this relation depend the existence and integrity of the family, the corner stone of a well regulated and virtuous community, and also the chastity of woman, without which no people were ever good or great.

Blinded by this sophism, that marriage is only a contract, overlooking the public good and seeking to provide for the necessities, supposed or real, of the individual, our legislatures have gone on multiplying the causes of divorce and facilitating the means of obtaining a separation until, practically, it has come to this—the continuance of a marriage depends upon the continuing consent of the parties to the relation. These causes are principally adultery, cruelty, desertion, indignities to the mind or body, failure to support on the part of the husband, and, in some States, *to the discretion of the judge*.

But comprehensive as this catalogue of causes of divorce may be, the way in which the law is administered makes it more comprehensive still. Generally a suit for divorce is *ex parte*. The defendant either has no actual knowledge of the proceeding or connives at it as a means of legitimating a fraudulent separation, already tacitly or expressly arranged between the parties, with a view on the part of one or both to a new partnership of "profit or pleasure," miscalled a marriage. In this way desertion in the marriage is established whenever the parties desire it. The fact is that, in *ex parte* suits, more than one-half of the alleged causes of divorce are untrue in point of fact, or made up by the deliberate conduct of the parties, with a view of procuring a legal sanction to a voluntary separation.

This evil is every way enhanced and aggravated by the swarms of needy and unscrupulous lawyers in the country. The fees they make of this commerce in broken marriages and ruined households induces them to labor for legislation favoring divorce, and to be continually on the alert to pick up a case of "matrimonial difficulty," and nurse it until it can be introduced at court. Waiving the question of for what causes divorces ought to be granted—and we would not for a moment be understood to imply that there are not frequently such causes—there can be no doubt but that some efficient means ought to be adopted to prevent their being obtained fraudulently or without the knowledge of the defendant. To this end, the State might be made a defendant in all cases, and it might be made the duty of its attorney to make a proper defense to the suit when necessary.

But manners and opinion have much to do with this matter. The loose law and its looser administration are but the natural outgrowth of a lax public sentiment. Years of prosperity and corruption are telling upon us as upon the Romans of Nero's time. From Paris comes to us that taint of social depravity and indifference to the purity of woman and the integrity of the family that Rome received from Asia.—With French fashions in cookery and dress we import largely of French manners and morals, particularly in all that pertains to social life. If a war with France would have the effect to cut off this commerce and cure us of this unwholesome tendency, it might prove a public blessing.

In our large cities, as in Paris, the men, and particularly the rich and the professions, avoid marriage. In proportion as this practice prevails concubinage and prostitution are directly encouraged and fostered. Hotel life is substituted for the private home and hearth. A divorce works no loss of *caste* to either party, and if it should, in a particular case, a removal to a new locality is a sufficient remedy. No penalty is imposed upon the guilty party, and a new marriage is open to both alike. The facility for obtaining divorces and the leniency with which such affairs are regarded by society is a prime cause of improvident and improper marriages, and thus the disease makes the food it feeds upon. As in any other business partnership, the parties know that by hook or crook they can be relieved from it whenever it becomes irksome or distasteful or in the way of some new passion, fancy or interest. It is more than time that society were awakened to the threatened importance of the subject. The precedents we have cited are not to be despised and the ultimate consequences they presage are certain at no remote day to be upon us.—*Round Table.*

The Death of Dr. Livingstone.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ZANZIBAR.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The following official account of the death of Dr. Livingstone has been received by the State Department:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, Dec. 9, 1866.

SIR,—It becomes my painful duty to report the death of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, who, as I wrote under date of May 9, 1866 (despatch No. 4), left here on the 9th March last for the exploration of the river Rovuma, and the region between the great lakes of Central Africa, of which, as yet, but little is known. The sad intelligence was received here on the 6th inst., by the arrival of several native members of the expedition, from whom but little of importance could be elicited, save the fact of Dr. Livingstone's death. I am indebted to Dr. Kirk, H. B. M. vice-consul, and formerly a member of the Livingstone Zambesi expedition, for the following particulars of this event; and, as his accompanying remarks may prove interesting, I cannot do better than to give them in his own words:—

"The return of several of the Johanna men who accompanied Dr. L., has made it certain that that distinguished traveler has fallen, and with him, half of his native followers. * * * His present expedition may be briefly stated to have been an attempt to unite the magnificent discoveries of late years, and determine the limits and connections of the three great lakes, which reach from 14th deg. south to 2d deg. N. latitude, and following to the sea by the Zambesi and Nile at the two extremities, but with an intermediate space as yet unknown. Such was the geographical problem. But Dr. L., had in view to affect the present enormous East African slave trade, through pioneering the way which might lead to lawful commerce. To have consolidated in one the successive discoveries achieved by himself on the 'Nyassa,' Burton, on the 'Sanganyika,' Speke and Grant on the 'Victoria,' and Baker, on the 'Albert Nyanza,' would have been a fitting triumph for one who was the first to cross the African continent within the tropical zone; but these hopes have been wrecked by his untimely death. * * * We last heard of Dr. L., at N'doude, at the confluence of the Novuma and Niende. Here he met with kindness, but found the land desolated by the slave-traders supplying the market of Zanzibar. We have information that he proceeded further to Mataka, a Miao chief, who gave presents of cattle and food. At this point the Indian Sepoys remained behind, and have since returned to Zanzibar. From Mataka to Alake was eight days' march. On crossing a wide water in Canves they followed the border of the lake for several days, and thus struck inland. They were suddenly attacked in a bushy country, about 9 A.M., by a band of Mavite. Dr. L., killed the most forward of the attacking party, but was surrounded and cut down by one blow of a battle-axe, which cut half through his neck. Beyond this we have no details, for those who returned were the first to flee. Almost all who stood near Dr. L., were killed, although they seem to have done considerable with their rifles. This happened about six weeks ago, or about October 25th. You now see how very meagre our information is. Even with a perfect knowledge of the lakes of the country, at least a short distance from the scene of this sad affair, and a knowledge of that very tribe of Zatees, called Mavite, Agite, Maozites, &c., it has been quite impossible for me as yet, to elicit anything from the impenetrable simplicity of the few who have returned, as to where this tragedy took place. That it was west of the Nyassa is certain; and whether in the district we have already explored or further to the north is still uncertain. That Dr. L. was killed by the same Mavite, as he and I were among, together, is certain. They would have attacked us then if they had dared, but we were too strong for them. With such enemies, it comes to be a question of numbers, as well as equipment. The death of a few will not break their charge; and a small party, taken unawares, has no chance. Only one of the survivors saw Dr. L. fall, but they buried his body at 3 P.M., when the Mavite had gone. They took off all the baggage, and also the upper clothing of the dead body, so that not even a note remains by which to trace the route."

It is hardly probable that any further particulars will ever be obtained in regard to Dr. Livingstone's death, as the Mavite are a wandering people, and it will be quite impossible to ascertain the particular tribe by whom Dr. L.'s party were attacked.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD D. ROPES,
U. S. Consul.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

John Bright.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from London: "It is probable that hereafter John Bright will, personally, be let alone by his adversaries. One by one those who have wrestled with him have had the most stunning falls ever received by a smooth set of gentlemen since the world began. Mr. Seymour is in complete disgrace for the most inartistic misrepresentation, in the *Fortnightly Review*, of Mr. Bright's speeches. Mr. Garth has not even found a sorry defender for personal slanders, for which he could give no better basis than that he had heard them, he could not say where or when; and Mr. Ferrand, for a similar attack, has only succeeded in unearthing a most terrible and contemptuous criticism on his own parliamentary career, made by the late Mr. Byng to Mr. Cobden,—an authority which no Englishman can afford to despise. The assertion that the firm of Bright Brothers were stinted towards the sufferers by the cotton famine in Lancashire, has brought out that they gave as much as any firm in the kingdom, though their own losses were great, and that they offered more. It also brought to light that the two Brights had supported, secretly and from their own purse, for many years, an agent whose entire time is given to the relief of the poor in Rochdale. And the charge of unpopularity among the working classes of his own vicinity has now brought forth a demonstration by them at Rochdale that not only refutes the slanders, but was really touching—one of those almost romantic incidents which at rare intervals bloom upon the hard face of politics.—There was a profound earnestness in the voice of the spokesman who last night, with the workingmen around him, expressed their 'sympathy and respect for him under the slanders which had been urged against him as their employer,' and prayed that 'his life as an employer and statesman might long be spared.' There was something unreally real in the informal utterances of feeling and hearty cheers that were given. Mr. Bright was visibly moved as he rose to reply. After expressing his gratitude for their friendship, the orator said, in a solemn voice, which thrilled all present: 'Rely upon it, the slanders that are uttered against me have, and are meant to have, the effect of reaching and damaging you.' If the Brights were proved to be tyrants, their workmen were, by implication, slaves and cowards. Then he said, with a frank confidence: 'You know—every man and woman in Rochdale knows—that there is not the shadow of a shade of foundation for the charges that have been made against me.' This was followed by immense cheering. 'Why is it,' asked Mr. Bright, 'that I, and the firm to which I belong are assailed?' There are five hundred firms of a similar kind in the country, and why are the four hundred and ninety-nine left untouched, and he and I alone assailed? Our assailants are the monopolists of political power in this country, and the base creatures, who, for selfish purposes, are found crawling about them. My crime is that I have resisted this monopoly of power; that from the first hour that I stepped upon a public platform, and took part in political questions, I have pleaded for the rights of the million of the poor of this country.' Some of the passages of Mr. Bright's speech were full of that simple grandeur of which he is the great English master. 'An unjust law,' he said, 'wounds every home in the country, and that most unjust law—the Corn law—penetrated every town, parish, village, and house, and wounded every man in every house. A just law, on the contrary, has a good influence equally universal; it is like the life-giving sun, it is like the fertilizing shower; it scatters good everywhere; there is no district so remote, no family so humble, no occupation so unimportant that it does not feel the influence of a wise, just and beneficent law.'"

Ex-Confederate General Yorke on the Situation.

He says: "You don't know what you are talking about," he exclaimed, impetuously, to some one who was baranguing against the cruelty of the Government. "I tell you, sir, you have got and I have got the most merciful Government in the world. What's the use of trying to disguise the fact? We attempted to destroy the Government and failed; any other would have hung me for my share in the matter, and have had a perfect right to do it. I consider myself a standing proof of the mercy of my Government. It confiscated my property while I was gone fighting against it. I don't complain; it did perfectly right. Since then I have got my property back, a thing I had no right to expect, and I am grateful for it. I only want a chance to prove my gratitude. If we get into a war about the Mexican business, I'll try and show the Government how I appreciate its generosity to me." Some one said the war wasn't over it. "Isn't it?" said the General. "Well, may be you haven't had enough of it. But I tell you the men that did the fighting have. What's more, they are satisfied to quit and take things as they can get them. More still, I don't know of anybody that isn't satisfied to quit, except the stay-at-home sneaks that have never yet made a beginning. You are very full of fight now, all of a sudden, when it isn't needed; why didn't you show some of it when we wanted you in the trenches at Richmond."—*Reid's After the War.*

JEFFERSON ON THE POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—"If the opinion be sound that the Judiciary is the last resort in relation to the other departments of the Government, then indeed is our Constitution a complete *felo de se*. For intending to establish three departments that they might balance and check one another, it has given, according to this opinion, to one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the government of the others.... The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the Judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please.... Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass. My construction of the Constitution is that each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution in the cases submitted to its action.... It is a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one that would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy to consider the judges as the ultimate arbitors of all constitutional questions. Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. This power is the more dangerous, as they are in office for life and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to elective control. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal; knowing that its members would become despots."

A Story for Swearers.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swear dreadfully in the presence of a number of his companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear so in company, when he dared not to do it by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or any place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you will go into the village churchyard, at twelve o'clock to-night, and swear the same oaths which you have uttered here, when you are alone with your God."

"Agreed," said the man, "'tis an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, you come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it, and the money is yours."

The time passed on; midnight came. The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, "alone with God," came over him with a wonderful power. The though: of wickedness he had committed, and what he had come there to do, darted through his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell on his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he came to utter, the earnest cry went up, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman, and thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.—*Miss Barber's Weekly.*

BAD WRITING.—It is related that Rufus Choate, having answered an invitation from a young men's association in an Eastern city to lecture before them, the committee were actually at a loss to make out whether the letter was an acceptance or a refusal. After much discussion over this dilemma, it was determined to light the hall and proceed on the supposition of an acceptance. Fortunately, Choate's presence "on time," proved that they had guessed rightly. The handwriting of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune, also, though remarkable for its neatness and uniformity, was nevertheless so peculiar as to be very difficult to read by one who was not familiar with it. A lady who had lost a favorite child once remarked that she had received a "sweet letter of condolence from the doctor," adding the naive confession, "I *know* it must be beautiful, but I can not read a word of it."

YOUTH'S.

The Blue-Bird and Robin.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

'Twas a morning in May,
A little blue-bird
Sang the prettiest song
That ever was heard.

Then Robin Red-breast
Just tuned up his throat,
And beat the blue-bird
With his silvery note.

More sweet than at first
Sang the blue-bird again.
And the red-breast once more
Piped his wonderful strain.

Then both sang together
A duet so clear,
I hushed my own breathing
Their music to hear.

So often I hear them,
Blue-bird and red-breast,
But never can tell you
Which song I like best.

—*Sunday School Advocate.*

Nanie's Rainy Day.

BY PANSY.

Nanie Clare was having a terrible struggle with herself; rather she had hardly decided whether it was worth while to conquer her heart and her face, or to give up to them and act just exactly as she felt. What was the matter? Why that was the very worst of it, Nanie didn't know; only it rained. A dull, drizzly, dreary rain, keeping her at home from school, and from sliding down hill on her new sled, keeping her from every single thing that she wanted to do, or could do—so she thought.

Presently she heard her father moving around in the study, and she hopped out of the great arm-chair where she had been curled up with her feet under her for the last half hour, and ran down to him.

"Papa," she said, the minute she was within speaking distance, "I just wish you would tell me what to do, or help me somehow; I feel dreadfully."

"You do," said papa kindly. "Why what's the matter, are you sick?"

Not a bit of it, Nanie hadn't an ache or a pain about her, and was obliged to confess it.

"What then?" asked her father.

"Why I don't know, I haven't a thing to do, and I can't go out of the house. I was going to do so many things, to-day; I was going to try how very good I could be at school, and how much I could do for other people, and now it's all spoiled."

"Suppose you try how much you can do for other people, and how good you can be at home?"

"Why, papa, there's nothing to do, and nothing to be good about."

"Don't you believe that!" said her father. "Here's this rain to be good about in the first place, then here I am ready to have any amount of things done for me."

"What things, papa?"

"O pleasant things. I should like a bright happy face to look at now and then, and I want to hear a glad merry voice around the house, instead of one which is a little bit sharp and cross."

"But, papa, these are such little bits of things, they aren't big enough to do, and they don't make me feel as though I had done anything, after all."

Mr. Clare pushed the last book which had lain in his way into its niche in the library, then sat down to his work.

"Nanie," he said, speaking more gravely than he had done, "what ought we to want to do right for—to please whom?"

"God," said Nannie softly.

"Well, do you think God would be better pleased with me if I should leave this sermon that I'm writing, and try to make a butterfly?"

"Why, no, sir," said Nanie with a wondering laugh, "of course not."

"But, Nanie, it would be a great deal more wonderful thing to make a butterfly than it would to write a sermon; why wouldn't it please God?"

"Why because——" said Nanie, "because—— why, papa, you couldn't do it."

"No," said her father, "I couldn't. But God has given me paper and pens and ink, and he helps me to study and think, and write sermons, so that's my work. Well now, Nanie, God has made it rain, so you can't go to school and do your great things, indeed He hasn't given you great things to do. You can't build a house, but you can help to keep one very bright; you can't make a door, but you can shut it softly, so it won't jar auntie's aching head, and God thinks more of the softly than He does of the door. Try it, little daughter, for this one day; keep on the watch every minute, ask God to show you the bits of things to say and do, and see how many of them you can gather for me by this evening."

Nanie went away in thoughtful mood, went up to her room, knelt down by her little bed, and said, "Please, God, help me to find very little things to do, and to like to do them." Then she went down stairs prepared for the day, away down to the kitchen, stopping on her way to pick up a big pin that shone on the stairs. Jane in the kitchen, was rolling up a bundle for Widow Storrs.

"I wish I had a big pin," she said, looking up and down her waist, where no pin was.

"Here's one, Jane." And Nanie's pin went to fasten the roll that was to be made into a new dress for little Susie Storrs, Nanie wondering meantime whether that were one of the little bits of things. Then she went to the window and looked out, the rain was still pouring down, and lame John from over the way was plashing along through the mud to bring them a basket of potatoes. Nanie sprang to open the door, and received in turn a bright smile and a "Thank you, little lady," from the lame old man. Jane brought a pan of apples from the cellar, and sat down to peal them. Nanie watched her.

"Jane," she said at last, "shall I wipe those apples?"

Jane looked up surprised. "Why, Miss Nanie, I thought you didn't like to wipe apples, because they stuck up your fingers."

Nanie's cheeks grew rather pink at this; she had been asked to wipe apples once on a time; but she only answered quietly, "I like to, to-day," and taking a cloth set to work.

"I'll dust," she said to Mary soon after in the sitting-room.

"Will you do it up nice, Miss Nanie, or will you half do it, as you can sometimes?"

"I'll do it beautifully," said Nanie. "It's one of my little things, to-day."

So many little things as she found, there was no end to them. Chairs to set to the table, a glass of water to take to auntie, the knives and forks to wipe and put away, the newspapers which papa scattered on the floor to pick up and lay in their place, the broom to carry to Mary from the back kitchen away up to the back bedroom, then the broom and dustpan to carry down again, walking softly past auntie's door. O Nanie was perfectly astonished to find that almost every minute of that day gave her some little thing to do.

"But papa," she said when the tea was cleared away and the study lamp lighted, and she sat beside him giving him her account of the day, "I tried to do things just because they were right, for nothing else; but they got pleasant to do. Lame John looked glad and thanked me, and Jane made me a beautiful pie for wiping off the apples, and Mary said I was a little lady, and auntie said I made her head better by bathing it and by keeping still, and you know you said yourself that I was your precious little girl."

Mr. Clare smiled. "So you think you had your pay as you went along, do you? Those are God's helps to us, darling, for trying to do right."

Silence for a little, then Nanie said, "Papa, do you really suppose God would see such a little tiny thing as a pin on the stairs, and be glad that I picked it up to pin Widow Storrs' bundle?"

"Which is the largest round, Nanie, a pin or one of your brown hairs?"

"Why a pin, papa, a great deal."

"Then does my darling remember who said 'the very hairs of your head are all numbered?'"—*Evangelist.*

Fight Between an Ichneumon and a Cobra.

A letter to the Madras *Times*, dated Trichinopoly, signed by three officers of the Indian service, has the following account of a fight between a mongoose, or ichneumon, and a cobra:

"We think the long vexed question whether the mongoose on being bitten by the cobra, retires into the jungle and finds some antidote for the poison, or whether the venom of the serpent produces no effect upon the animal, has been at last settled. Not long ago, while seated in the mess-house with several officers of the regiment, a servant came and stated that a snake had been seen to enter a hole in the ground, close to where the guard was. We immediately sent for a mongoose (a tame one, and the property of an officer), and put him to the hole.

"He soon began to scratch away at the earth, and in half an hour a fine cobra, about a yard long, came forward with head erect and hood distended to attack the mongoose, who seemed to care nothing for the reptile, but merely jumped out of the way to avoid the blows which the snake struck at him. The mongoose, unfortunately, had just fed, consequently did not show much inclination to go in at him; so we secured the snake and carried him over to one of the officer's rooms to have the contest carried on there, after the mongoose should have had some little time to get over his breakfast. After a couple of hours' rest, we placed the cobra in a room, with closed door (we having in the meantime taken up a secure station in the room, from which we could observe all the movements of the combatants), the mongoose was let in and the fight commenced.

"The mongoose approached the cobra with caution, but devoid of any appearance of fear. The cobra with head erect and body vibrating watched his opponent with evident signs of being aware of how deadly an enemy he had to deal with. The mongoose was soon within easy striking distance of the snake, who suddenly throwing back his head, struck at the mongoose with tremendous force. The mongoose, quick as thought, sprung back out of reach, uttering at the same time savage growls. Again the hooded reptile rose on the defensive, and the mongoose nothing daunted by the distended jaws and glaring eyes of his antagonist, approached so near to the snake that he was forced, not relishing such close proximity, to draw his head back considerably. This lessened considerably his distance from the ground. The mongoose at once seeing the advantageous opportunity, sprang at the cobra's head, and appeared to inflict as well as to receive a wound. Again the combatants put themselves in a position to renew the encounter, again the snake struck at his wily opponent, and again the latter's agility saved him.

"It would be tedious to recount in further detail the particulars of about a dozen successive rounds, at the end of which time neither combatant seemed to suffer more than the other; we will limit ourselves to describing the final and most interesting encounter. The fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, and both combatants seemed to nerve themselves for a final encounter. The cobra, changing his position of defence for that of attack, seemed determined now to do or die. Slowly on his watchful enemy the cobra advanced; with equal courage the mongoose awaited the advance of his still unvanquished foe. The cobra had now approached so close that the mongoose, owing to want of space behind, was unable to spring out of reach by jumping backward, as he had done in the previous encounters, nimbly bounded straight up in the air. The cobra missed his object and struck the ground under him.

"Immediately on the mongoose alighting, the cobra quick as thought struck again, and to all appearance fixed his fangs in the head of the mongoose. The mongoose as the cobra was withdrawing his head after having inflicted the bite, instantly retaliated by fixing his teeth in the head of the cobra. This seemed to convince the cobra that he was no match for his fierce and watchful antagonist, and now no longer exhibiting a head erect and defiant eye, he unfolded his coil and ignominiously slunk away. Instantly the mongoose was on the retreating foe, and burying his teeth in his brain, at once ended the contest. The mongoose now set

[*Concluded on fourth page.*]

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, May 2, 1867.

Office: N. E. corner of Front and Clay Sts.

Antagonism.

Our Lord represents the world as in direct antagonism to his Kingdom, not an accidental, local or temporary antagonism, but one radical and irrepressible, growing out of a wholly opposite nature. Hence he forewarned his disciples to prepare for persecution and death for their loyalty to him. So also spoke and wrote his inspired apostles. Yet this opposition in gross must needs diminish in proportion to the spread and prevalence of Christianity. Thus a nation might become so far controlled by the Spirit of the Gospel, that overt acts of hostility toward Christian men as such, should almost wholly cease.

Nevertheless whenever the law of righteousness asserts itself against the law of sin, yet unvanquished, the old spirit of hatred and violence is aroused.

The savage beast may not prowl around the haunts of men, but follow him into the depths of the forest, and he springs from his lair fierce and ferocious as ever.

When the hideous trade of rum distilling, of hoary respectability, was at length painted in its own liurid colors by the pen of a bold dreamer, well do we remember how soon the hand of violence was upon him.

When the quick consciences of the men who owned no allegiance to wrong urged them to a determined onset upon the dark iniquity of Slavery, what baleful fires glowered in the eyes of its myrmidons. When the selfish and mischievous schemes of unprincipled men are thwarted by the just requirements of the public weal, how bitter and malign is the resistance encountered. The Christian moves in his accustomed round, hardly suspecting the latent opposition about him, but let him lay a hand upon one of the sacriligious idols of the times, and instantly a tumult like that in Ephesus of old, shouts madly in his ears "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Let all good men to-day set their faces against every species of fraud and deceit in business, and what a fierce tempest they will evoke. Let them not simply practice a clear and scrupulous honesty themselves, but make war upon the ten thousand Protean forms of dishonesty, and how long before the hiss of the old serpent will be heard. The easy going Christian who wears no sharp sword at his side, whose quiet spirit shuns all conflict with embodied evil, who feeds the lamp of his religious life in retirement, never joins the assaulting party of the militant host, will suffer little persecution or hardship for his faith.

But how differently he fares, whose whole soul is bent on the extension of the holy cause, who will win victories for his Lord, girds himself day by day for the conflict, meets sin as its implacable foe, whose unconquerable purpose it is in God's strength to overcome evil wherever it is found.

The world, the flesh, and the Devil stand in deadly opposition to such men, exert all their power to crush them, or pierce them with envenomed weapons.

Nothing short of the whole armor of God will suffice for their spiritual protection, and a special providence alone will avert their bodily harm.

But while the spirit of genuine Christianity is thus aggressive and victorious, there is no cruelty or wrath or revenge in it. It would indeed cast down every high thing that exalteth itself against its adorable Lord, but how fair and blessed and life-giving are the things it would substitute in their place.

For the Pacific.

The Daily Prayer Meeting.

This gathering of God's children has not been discontinued, though many of those who used to be most zealous in its support have grown cold in their zeal, and have forsaken it, (Just what was to have been expected, for fiery zeal is very apt to burn itself out), and many who have ceased to attend have reported its death. On the contrary, it has never been marked by a more earnest spirit of prayer than now.

But this is true, viz: that its fathers and mothers have forsaken it, its stepfathers have followed their example, and thus doubly orphaned, it has been nourished by the Lord who has taken it up. The pastors of the churches who instituted it, transferred it, (some call this word a euphemism for *abandoned*) to the care of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Young Men accepted the charge and for a time provided leaders for it about one-half the time, but have long since forgotten to care for it, only leaving their doors open for it to come and go if so inclined.

But the meeting has not been discontinued, and those who attend it have no desire that it shall be. They feel that they are very greatly blessed in their daily assembling, and that the presence of the Lord of Hosts makes it a place of precious delights and continual profit. The power of the Spirit is daily manifest there, and no one attends with the spirit of prayer and desire to commune with God, in his heart, without feeling that he is abundantly repaid for any sacrifice he makes in order to be there. No doubt also, it is very largely due to the influence of this meeting, that some Christians have been kept joyfully near to Jesus, during these months when so many who were full of zeal when Bro. Earle was here, have fallen back into coldness and leanness.

Christians in the city, and strangers who visit here, may rely on finding some of God's people gathered daily to pray, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 526 California Street. Should the place be changed, due notice will be given through the papers.

J. R.

San Francisco, April 28th, 1867.

— The membership of Congregational churches in Massachusetts is 74,955.

For the Pacific.

The Churchman's Correspondent † and Union Prayer Meetings.

The topic we are about to discuss is not a pleasant one; we are reluctant to hold any branch of the Church up to reproof or inveigh against its opinions or practices; we are not, however, the attacking party; we only plead a few words in the defensive.

The argument of the *Churchman's* correspondent †, for refusing to join in union prayer meetings, culminates in the following sentence, which we extract:—

"That every Church clergyman who goes into such assemblies, at once classes *his* Church with mere parties and sects, and virtually denies the high and dignified ground which she assumes, namely: that she is a pure and true branch of the Church of Christ, and *as such is the only basis of unity among the Christians of this land.*"

We marvel at the inconsistency of *Churchmen* in this matter and the incongruity between their profession and their practice. Sitting in the line of direct descent from the Apostles, we naturally expect conduct and practice correspondent. But alas for the degeneracy of these modern times! The Apostles were great frequenters of prayer meetings. Peter escaped from prison, went directly to a prayer meeting then being held at the house of Mary the mother of John whose surname was Mark. Paul, at Philippi, went out of the city by the river side "where prayer was wont to be made."

The Apostle Paul, writing to Timothy, thus charges him: "I will therefore that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands without wrath or doubting."

With this practice of the Apostles before us, and this specific injunction of the Apostle Paul for comprehensive prayer every where, and this too without special exemption of *union prayer meetings* from the role of duty in this matter, we wonder that clergymen of Apostolic descent shun prayer meetings, and our wonder is increased, that by it they should expect to indicate and secure the purity and unity of the church.

The correspondent of the *Churchman* refers to *sects* and *sectaries*. The use of these terms by the Episcopal Church in this country is exceedingly absurd and puerile. The Congregational, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Churches in America were contemporaneous with the Episcopal in their establishment here, and organized in localities which never heard the sound of an Episcopal church-going bell, or any other. They were from the first, so far as the Episcopal Church was concerned, independent organizations. The semblance of propriety in the use of this term in Great Britain in reference to Dissenters, vanished entirely in this country, for these churches never dissented, or were dissected from the Episcopal Church of America. The people of Canada might with as much propriety speak of New York and Pennsylvania as the colonies of Great Britain, as the Episcopal Church in this country of other churches here, as sects and sectaries. In the preface of the Book of Common Prayer there is not a glimmer of this present arrogant assumption, but with that courtesy and christian charity with which it is becoming, that one branch of the family of Christ should speak of another, reference is made to other christian denominations, as churches. Sects and sectaries are terms foreign to the Book of Common Prayer, in the letter as well as in the spirit.

The *Churchman's* correspondent imagines that there is much uneasiness felt in other churches at the ecclesiastical position occupied by the Episcopal Church. The writer is mistaken in this matter. After some considerable acquaintance with brethren of various churches, we are free to say with most perfect sincerity, that we have never met with this uneasiness to which the writer refers. On the other hand, there is in the prominent Christian Churches of the land an apparent consciousness that holding in their faith the grand cardinal doctrines of the Gospel and possessing in their economy, ready facilities for promoting the edification of the church and the progress of the Truth, though ready always to give a reason for the hope that is in them, they are under no pressure, either to defend their own communion or to assail the position of other churches, and hence find themselves at liberty, without disputations and contentions, to prosecute that portion of the work which, in the Providence of God, has been assigned them by the Master.

If our Churches are content with their several doctrinal standards, and ceremonies, so also have they reason to thank God and take courage for the progress in the Gospel vouchsafed to them in these past years. With humble thankfulness at their annual convocations are they able to report large accessions to the communion of their churches; that the stakes of their Zion are being strengthened and her cords lengthened; that the ministers of the word are being multiplied, and the Gospel carried to the regions beyond. Into many of the heathen nations of the earth have their missionaries gone forth, and converts from heathendom been numbered by thousands. Especially of late years has the power of the Gospel been magnified in the conversion of multitudes, and one of the most marked features of this spiritual work is the powerful agency which has been exerted in its inception, progress and success by the *union prayer meetings*, so despised, discarded and maligned by the correspondent of the *Pacific Churchman*.

While we are thus humbly but thankfully permitted to speak of the progress of the Gospel outside of the fold of the Episcopal Church, there is nothing inside of its communion to provoke our jealousy or envy. In Great Britain, the home of the mother church, the pure Bride of Christ is wrapped around and trammeled by the arms of the State establishment, impotently struggling, while grievous wolves in the shape of Broad Churchism, Rationalism, Puseyism, Scepticism, devour the flock. In our own country the venerable "House of Bishops" is a house divided against itself, a part with the Senior Bishop at their head, advocating the introduction into the churches of the mummeries of Ritualism so calculated to divert the soul from the very pith and marrow of devotion running through the worship and liturgy of the church, by the employment of vain symbols to take the senses, prostrations, and genuflection, robe, cope, and chasubles, candles and incense, bringing play things into the House of God. Another part, we are thankful to say a majority, protest against these innovations.

When we read the articles in the *Churchman*, we were moved with some indignation and did have in our mind some sharp and bitter things to say to the author, but when we consider the present emergency of the Episcopal Church, we refrain for the sake of those who, in its communion, are contending for the faith once delivered to the Saints; but still we cannot forbear laying our hand upon this correspondent, prating in his dreams swelling and lofty nonsense, and crying in his ear, What meanest thou O sleeper, arise call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us that we perish not, and if so be, that he believe in the creed and communion of Saints, that he call on all God's people to *unite* in prayer that He give not his heritage to reproach.

Thus much we had written and were disposed to conclude our notice of the *Churchman's* correspondent, but another article of his has appeared in print, filled with allegations against the great body of Christ's people so monstrous in their imaginings, with ideas of christian truth, so profane in their expression, that we must utter our indignant protest. See the following: "So are they (sects so called) at last willing to cast overboard the Faith, too, and sacrifice all *substaace, form* and *essence*, provided they can only draw the people into the churches.... They are willing to *sacrifice all that belongs to and comes* from God *and to give up* nothing which *comes* from and *originates* with men." Italics the correspondent's. "The hobby at this time is christian union, and union prayer meetings." The above will do. In the presence of Him who searcheth the hearts of men, for all who love the Lord Jesus Christ outside of the pale of the Episcopal Church, we pronounce the above to be false and malignant libels. The Christian Churches never were stronger in their allegiance to the fundamental articles of Christian doctrine than at the present time, as expressed in the Apostles' creed, and while they hold that they have the liberty, as expressed in the preface of the Book of Common Prayer "to form and organize their respective churches and forms of worship and discipline, in such manner as they may deem most convenient," they still believe in the communion of saints, and give practical exposition of their faith, not alone by the service of the lip, but by joining in such real exhibitions of Christian charity and communion, as are secured in Union Prayer meetings and other united efforts for Christ's cause.

But mark the profanity of the term used by this writer; *Christian Union*, the answer of the prayer of the Savior "for them also which shall believe in me through these words, THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE;" this fulfillment of the desire and prayer of Jesus Christ, is called a *hobby*, and that too of mere temporary and transient interest, *the hobby, of the day*. So far can partisan bitterness carry this dissenter from the idea of Christian union involved in the prayer of Jesus.

We would fain believe that the pompous and swelling assumptions contained in three long articles by the *Churchman's* correspondent †, would disgust the great mass of its readers, but if they are pleased with the exhibitions of such stilted arrogance, they will find the whole argument set forth more briefly, and to our mind much more ably in the prayer of an ancient ecclesiastical worthy, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this

PUBLICAN.

For the Pacific.

Letter from Southern California.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—

At the hotel in San Buenaventura I met, most unexpectedly, an old acquaintance, the County Judge of San Mateo who, with a friend of his—Captain C.—were looking at the country with a view to permanent investment. They had just come in from the Santa Clara Valley, and their reports of it was almost enough to make one wild with eager desire to own, at least a mustard patch, in that luxuriant country. They told of the fine Ranch of Briggs—some 17,000 acres in extent—in which is a splendid and extensive orchard, and every tree in it grown without irrigation. This is the land that has recently passed into the hands of our friend E. B. Higgins, Oakland, and is most admirably located for the object of the purchaser, namely: the site and home of a colony of sixty or one hundred families. Besides this ranch there are also immense tracts of as good land as can be found in the world, and offered for sale in farms, or acres, to suit. Every inducement is being offered to settlers to come in and occupy the land, and what a country this Santa Clara Valley will be at no distant future! It is almost a wilderness now, but with a Yankee population it will vie in fruits and grains with the most favered and prolific valley of the Golden State.

The Padré that has charge of the old Mission Church opposite the hotel, admits that the old California stock—men and cattle, are passing away—they'll soon be gone, and the Americans they are getting all the land, and will be masters every where, and says the Jesuit, "We must prepare for the Americans." The old church itself shows this, by the substitution of a wholesome, neat shingle roof for the old tiles of more than half a century ago. The "*old missions!*" Well, what? Before me is the San Francisco "*Monitor*," a Roman Catholic paper, and in it is an article on Protestant Missions, summing up their history in two words—"*total failure!!*" Benighted, stupid "*Monitor*," where, on this round globe, is "total failure" more legibly written than on the twenty-one Roman Catholic Missions of California? In all the beautiful and gorgeous life of southern California, where can you go from San Diego to Santa Cruz, to take in a sense of decay, dreariness and consumption so freezingly as in those ruins known as the "*old missions?*" If here and there—San José, San Francisco, Los Angeles—there is a show of bracing up against collapse, and you see modern paint, protestant mortar, American shingles, how is it done? Bridget's dollar and the hod-carriers' two bits. But who pays Bridget and Pat the wages with which to build churches, cathedrals, colleges, convents? Protestants, I guess.

Make the trial right here on the ground. There is a Roman Catholic Mission Church across the street, and for seventy years this has been Roman Catholic mission ground; what is there to show for this seventy years' work? Nothing—yes, something. Two splendid palm trees in that garden near the hotel.

Now plant a Protestant colony just ten miles from here, and all I ask is a single decade of time for results that will as much surpass the half century of Catholic missions as noonday beats a tallow candle. I'll guarantee there will be in that single colony in ten years' trial, more spelling-books and grammars, more ink and foolscap, more shops and mills, more ledgers and newspapers, more barns and school-houses, more bibles and bible-readers than all the Roman Catholic Missions of "Alta California" can invoice from 1790 to 1867.

Protestant missions may have failed to baptize converts by the thousand, just as the ranchero herds and brands mustangs and cattle but the mere count of heads sprinkled with holy water is no fruit of or accession to true christianity. "Total failure," in all its worst and terrible decay, must come upon or penetrate any mission or any so-called Christianity that counts converts as the owner of herds runs up his hundreds by the mark or brand on the hip.

The success that Christianity glories in—that Protestantism labors for—is the change of heart and life wrought out by the Word and Spirit, making a bad man good, a lazy man industrious, a liar to tell the truth, putting a conscience into a thief which forever makes him an honest man, operating also not only upon the individual but leavening the masses with intelligence, power, good morals, prosperity and social order; in short, doing more for California in less than twenty years than Roman Catholicism for Mexico in a hundred years.

Discoursing on progress, let us push on. It rained hard all night and this morning the goodly stream of San Buenaventura booms down with swollen banks to the sea. Stage-driver says, "Can't cross." Sheridan's soldier says, "We can. and must." They have it pro and con. Meantime two footmen, too poor to ride, and looking, as fine writers say, "foot-sore and weary," with setting-poles in hand, went into the water; in the middle of the stream was the fight; current strong, but vim and good poles stemmed the torrent, and the pilgrims landed safe and wet on the other side. Our soldier hurrahed, the stage-man was glum and went straight after the horses, and to those plucky footmen we owed our speedy departure from San Buenaventura. For twenty miles the ride was on the beach, and for several miles on the hard sand left bare by an extreme low tide. We saw no "footprints" on such a road, to cheer the "forlorn and shipwrecked mariner," but there were immense bones of storm-tossed and stranded whales bleaching in the sun.

So, many, many of our great ones are known and remembered now and will be to coming generations by the stupendous wreck they have made of talent, power and opportunity given to them of God to bless the race.

After dinner at "Clam Station" we ascended the bluff or table-land called the *Carpenteren*. This stretch of seven miles is well wooded and watered, and at this season is as beautiful as it can be. Corn grows here as well as in Illinois; three crops of potatoes have been raised on the same patch in one season, and other things grow in proportion. A number of American families have settled upon this tract, and are making it to bud and blossom as the rose. Just ahead, five miles from the top of the knoll that commands a full sweep of the channel and the islands that lie under the slanting beams of the setting sun, is the fair and lovely town of

SANTA BARBARA.

For the Pacific.

The Northern Stump in Virginia.

What the pulpit is to the Church, the stump is to the political party. The Northern pulpit has found it somewhat difficult to establish itself as a power in our Southern States. But the Northern stump is transferred thither with better success. Perhaps however, if the churches had transferred to the South, even for a few months, its Beechers, Cuyler, Simpson, Tyng, or other preachers of similar popularity, the success would have been more marked. Certainly it was a wise policy on the part of the Union leaders to send down into the heart of Virginia, a veteran speaker like Henry Wilson. He represents the centre of the Northern opinion. An Anti-Slavery man from the beginning, without the damaging ultaism of Wendell Phillips; a man of the people, a model Yankee shoe-maker; physically and morally courageous in about equal proportions; a thorough-going Temperance man and latterly a warm and zealous Christian; an historian as well as a chief actor in the Anti-Slavery measures of the Congress, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs during the late war; a radical and yet never proscriptive or ruthless; having done more and better toned campaigning than any other man in high position in the nation, he is well fitted to represent the American cause among the white and colored voters of the South. His visit and the visit of his like, is a political crusade well worth making.

The times are changed, when such a man can be heard by six thousand citizens in the city of Richmond. Now it may be said that Truth begins to have a fair field. Let her and error grapple, not as once in the deadly battle of material arms, but by a clear statement of the merits of the case. Who that believes in God's providence, doubts which statement will the better commend itself?

IRUS.

Eastern Correspondence.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 29, 1867.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—

By some subtle links of association, the thoughts of your Andover correspondent travel westward to-day. This sunny, windy, dusty March day, is so much like the weather of an August afternoon in San Francisco, that I almost imagine myself back in your hill-city.

It is vacation at Andover now. The examinations passed off well. Prof. Park put his class through an eight hour's examination, which was quite rigid. Andover aims at *thoroughness* in culture.

It seems to be now quite certain that the *Boston Recorder* will be removed to New York, to become the organ of the Congregationalists this side of New England. The *Independent* seems hardly to realize the ideal of a religious paper. It is thought the *Recorder* will be made what the *Independent* was at first intended to be. I believe the *Recorder* will start on a capital of about $90,000, or $30,000 in addition to its present valuation. Rev. E. P. Marvin will continue the paper, and will retain a permanent interest in it. This movement has the co-operation of leading Congregationalists in New York and Connecticut, and there is every reason to look for success. The paper will be transplanted in a few weeks.

The pulpit vacated by Rev. Dr. Eells of your city, is to be filled by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Northampton, Mass., who comes to his new pastorate with an established reputation as a preacher.

Rev. Edward Taylor of the South Congregational Church has resigned his pastorate, to take effect on the 1st of May. About the 1st of June he starts for a tour in Europe and the Orient. The great majority of Mr. Taylor's church and society are very sorry to let him go. He is an earnest and effective preacher. I wish we could transfer him to California.

Rev. Dr. Thompson of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, is expected home early in May.

J. A. D.

For the Pacific.

Dedication at San Leandro.

The new Presbyterian church of San Leandro was dedicated last Sabbath, April 28th. The building is of a new style of architecture, tasteful, elegant and commodious, for such a town as San Leandro. Its cost is $3,400, of which about two-thirds are paid.

The following was the order of exercises of dedication: Invocation by Rev. J. M. Alexander; Psalm read by Rev. F. L. Nash; hymn; reading the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Pierpont; prayer by Rev. S. Well; hymn; sermon by Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D., from the text (Romans i: 4;) Prayer of Dedication by Rev. J. M. Alexander; hymn; benediction by Rev. J. M. Alexander.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

— The San Francisco Sunday School Teachers' Institute will hold its regular meeting, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the vestry of Dr. Stone's church.

Let as many as possible be present at these meetings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERIAL UNION.—The next regular meeting of the San Francisco Ministerial Union will be held at the residence of Rev. Dr. Cheney, 1417 Taylor street, on Monday, May 6th, at 4 o'clock P.M.

H. A. SAWTELLE, Sec'y.

CITY MISSIONARY WORK.—During one year of City Missionary labor (ending April 18th) Rev. W. A. Tenney made 2,694 visits to families; 1,939 business calls; 113 visits to the City and County Hospital; 60 visits to the County Jail; sundry calls at the Station House; has preached 58 times; and has distributed in the Jail and Hospital more than 10,000 books, papers and periodicals, beside superintending tract distribution in the whole city of San Francisco.

— The Union Square Baptist Church in this city has just purchased a fine lot, 55 by 137½ feet, on south side of Post street, half a block west of Union Square. The lot costs $8,500. It is the purpose of the church soon to erect a plain chapel, capable of seating four hundred people.

— The Sunday School of the Union Square Baptist Church, organized in this city about six months ago, has at present an average attendance of over 150, and has gathered a good library. It had an agreeable surprise last Sabbath in the gift of $20 sent by a gentleman in the State of Ohio, an entire stranger, who, hearing of the church as an open communion Baptist church, was interested enough to send of his own accord this acceptable contribution for the Sunday School.

— For the last two weeks, we have been laboring with Bro. Morgan, at Murphys, Calaveras County. The Lord has done great things for this place. Some time last September a Congregational Church was organized. Since then the hand of blessing has been stretched forth, and eleven have been received on profession of faith, and a number beside have found peace in believing, among them are several children who have found Jesus. Now these children are pleading before the throne in behalf of their ungodly parents, and laboring to lead them to the living fountain. The church was crowded every evening, and we have reasons to believe that many have found the pearl of great price. We expect that from fifteen to twenty will unite with the church at its next communion.

J. J. P.

— Rev. Addison Jones, for nearly three years pastor of the Baptist Church in Santa Clara, has become an open communionist. He is a man of an excellent spirit and superior education, being a graduate of Denison University and of Rochester Baptist Theological Seminary.

— There was a Congregational church of eight members organized on Sunday the 21st ult., at Iron House, eight miles above Antioch, in the center of a large farming community. This church will be under the spiritual care of Rev. Mr. Brier.

HOWARD STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Pastor and people are making a joint and earnest effort to discharge the entire debt on this church, amounting to $14,000. About eleven thousand dollars are already secured.—*Advocate.*

— Since Rev. Mr. Earle left Petaluma, the Baptist Church there has received an accession of fifty-six members. Fifteen of them are Sunday School scholars from 10 to 15 years of age.

— On the last communion of the Placerville Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. C. Wallace pastor, forty-two persons were received to membership, thirty-four by profession and eight by letter.

— A new Catholic Church 100 by 82 feet, is in process of erection in Vallejo. The building will be of brick with a granite foundation.

— The Congregational Church at Clayton have invited Rev. W. Brier to labor with them in the ministry for a twelve month.

— Thirteen persons were added to the Congregational Church at Petaluma (Rev. Mr. Pond's) at their last communion.

— About thirty conversions have taken place at New Almaden in connection with the labor of the Methodist pastor.

— The *Pacific Christian Advocate* reports special religious interest at Howell Prairie.

ARRIVAL OF A MINISTER.—Arrived on the last steamer from the East, Rev. A. M. Goodnough and wife. He will probably labor in San Mateo or Redwood City. Mr. Goodnough has been the pastor of a Congregational Church in Mystic, Conn.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

REVIVALS.—In West Brookfield, Mass., upwards of forty persons have been converted.

— A powerful revival is in progress in Bridgewater, Conn., in connection with the labors of Rev. W. H. Dean, minister of the Congregational church. It began during the week of prayer.

— An earnest revival is in progress at Dickinson College, Pa., and also at Cuba, N. Y. There are more than eighty inquirers in the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church at Belvidere, N. J., and fifty conversions.

— A great revival is in progress in Pittsburgh, Pa. It commenced with noon-day prayer meeting services, and more than a thousand persons now meet daily to pray and sing. The interest is extending to the churches around. There are nearly a hundred converts in the Third Presbyterian Church. In the Plymouth Congregational Church the meetings are crowded nightly, and many are turning to the Lord.

— Revivals are reported in Winona, St. Charles, Rochester, Owatonna, Faribault, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Red Wing, Lake City, Goodhue and Zumbroda, Minnesota.

REV. NORMAN MCLEOD, pastor of the Congregational church in Utah, occupied the pulpit of Dr. Kirk's church last Sabbath forenoon, Rev. Dr. Dexter's in the afternoon, and the Old South in the evening, and a considerable sum was raised toward a meeting house at Salt Lake City. Mr. McLeod does not ask for a crusade against the Mormons, but argues most forcibly that Congress ought to take immediate measures to protect the life and property of the Gentile citizens.—*Congregationalist, March* 22*d.*

THE COMMUNION SERVICE.—The *Christian Register* says there is a tendency in the Unitarian denomination toward dispensing with the communion service, known among other denominations as the Lord's Supper, but the *Register* attributes the indifference to it more to the people than to the ministers.

CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.—There are 485,000 Catholics in New York, 25,000 of whom are regular church attendants. The total includes 50,000 young men between the ages of fifteen and thirty.

— A new Congregational meeting-house at Talcottville, Ct., was dedicated March 13th. A church was also organized the same day with seventy-four members, and Rev. Geo. A. Oviatt installed as pastor.

— The Berkeley Street Church and Society, Boston, have given an unanimous call to Rev. Geo. W. Field D.D., of Bangor, Me., formerly of Boston, to become associate pastor with Rev. Dr. Dexter.

— The Franklin Street Congregational meeting house in Somerville, Mass., was destroyed by an incendiary fire, March 10th. Loss $25,000. Insurance $17,000.

— The new Catalogue for Andover Seminary shows 12 resident licentiates, 24 in the Senior class, 37 in the Middle, and 29 in the Junior.

— A Congregational church, estimated to cost $30,000, is to be built in Chicopee.

— The Am. Tract Society in New York, in connection with the depository at Richmond, has employed 32 paid and 3500 voluntary laborers who have aided and organized 900 schools, Sabbath and secular, with 60,000 scholars, at a cost of $20,000. The annual expense for a colporter is about $500.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The total receipts of this body since its organization in 1797, amount to £3,262,346. Its expenditures have been £3,190,652.

FRUITS OF A REVIVAL.—One hundred and fifty-four persons were received lately into the communion of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church, in New York—Rev. W. W. Newell, pastor—all but twenty on profession of faith.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A PRIZE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK.

"Culm Rock" was the story to which was adjudged the prize of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, offered by Mr. Hoyt, the well known Sunday School Book publisher of Boston. The terms of the offer required that the production should be of great excellence of its class, and the Committee unhesitatingly adjudged that the requirements were met in this work. Such circumstances in its favor highly recommend it to all Sunday Schools.

THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER.

We have received the May number of this valuable publication, interesting to all the friends of education, and it should be regarded with a professional interest and pride by the whole educational corps of this Pacific Coast.

We take several items from the *Teacher*, for our News' Column.

GOLD AND SILVER TABLES.

Showing the value per Ounce Troy, of Gold and Silver of different degrees of fineness; also, net returns of Gold and Silver when refined, and other useful tables, adapted to the business of the Pacific Coast.

Published by the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works.

A work of great convenience and standard value for our business men.

THE RED BRIDGE. A TEMPERANCE STORY. By GRACE TALMON. National Temperance Society and Publication House: New York.

A pleasant story in the main, of which the temperance incidents hardly seem to be an outgrowth, but rather to be tacked on for the sake of that good cause. The fault of the book is its want of literary finish. Its moral tone is commendable.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE. April.

A high degree of excellence is very obviously the aim of the publishers of this already popular Magazine.

The freshness and variety of its contents and the rare elegance of its illustrations place it in the front rank of juvenile literature.

Its Agents for San Francisco are Messrs. WHITE & BAUER, 413 Washington street

NEWS SUMMARY.

CITY ITEMS.

JUDGE DEADY'S DECISION.—In the suit of John McCall vs Gen. McDowell, in the Circuit Court, Judge Deady rendered a decision in favor of Plaintiff, awarding him $625.00 for damages, and his costs and expenses.

We regret this Judgment. We believe that the prompt action of Gen. McDowell in arresting one who publicly exulted over the assassination of our revered President, in this case prevented loyal men from executing summary justice upon the sacriligious reviler, and thereby allayed tumult and disorder; and that its general influence was highly pacificatory.

Such an act was demanded also by the majesty of an injured and offended government, at a time when it was not known how far the fiendish plots of the rebels might extend, or what advantage they might purpose to take of the overpowering shock to the nation of the loss of its trusted Head.

We believe therefore that Gen. McDowell did well to arrest this miserable man, who now in our Country's Court claims judgment against him. Furthermore, we are wholly unable to see why the Act of Congress of May 11th, 1866, passed with a special reference to this class of cases, acts technically unwarranted yet demanded by the exigencies of the times, and which provides that when "such acts are done by the order of the President, Secretary of War, or any military officer of the United States holding the command of the Department, district or place, within which an arrest or imprisonment was made shall be a defense to the action" does not squarely apply to the case in question.

The learned Judge admits its application to the subordinate who executed Gen. McDowell's order, but holds that as the General, though Commander of the Department, did not "act upon the order of any one," he must be held responsible. But the Commander of a Department was the very person who was considered by Congress to have had the proper authority and discretion to arrest or not, as the occasion might demand.

That he possessed such authority is his legal justification, under this act, for using it, the only point guarded being that it should not have been exercised by one of less competency. If this be not so, the same responsibility would have attached to the Secretary of War or the President himself, so far as the exculpatory force of the Act is concerned, because he acted without "the order of any one."

The learned Judge evidently holds that it was the intent of Congress to hold the President, Secretary and Department Commanders responsible, while it cleared from responsibility only the subordinates who executed their orders. Of what use, then, was the Act? Was not the principle of military subordination already well established. May not an inferior officer, within reasonable limits, always plead the commands of his superior?

As the words "defence to the action" are construed by the Court in the sense of complete defense, in the case of Capt. Douglass, they have no less force when applied to his superior in command.

STATE TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—A State Teacher's Institute will be held in this city, commencing on Tuesday, May 7th, and will continue in session four days. The Institute will meet in Lincoln Hall. It is estimated that five hundred teachers will be in attendance.

RESIGNATION OF PROF. MINNS.—He has conclusively resigned his post as Principal of the Normal School. The election of a permanent Principal has been postponed until the beginning of the next school year.

CAPT. WORDEN'S RECEPTION.—Our citizens in large numbers gladly availed themselves last Thursday, of an opportunity to pay their respects to this gallant officer.

His name is imperishably associated with the triumphs of our invincible Monitors, and shines conspicuously among our naval heroes.

Many distinguished visitors honored themselves by being present on this interesting occasion.

ARRIVAL.—The U. S. Steamer *Mohongo*, Commander Greer, arrived at this port on the 25th ult., from Acapulco. She registers 1,050 tons, carries 10 guns, and 175 men.

ILLNESS OF CHIEF ENGINEER WHITNEY.—This worthy head of the Fire Department is suffering seriously from the effect of over exertion at the fire in the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

LIGHT.—There are in process of erection in San Francisco, two candle factories whose united capacity is 20,000 boxes per month.

Sheriff Adams has arrested the defaulter McCall, and recovered $18,500 of the missing money.

PACIFIC COAST.

SANTA CLARA SCHOOL HOUSE.—The Trustees of Santa Clara have adopted the plans for a new School House, to cost $8,000.

— San Jose is to have a new School House, to cost $15,000. It will be three stories high with a large hall in the third story.

OCEAN FARE.—The new California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company have fixed the following rates of fare for the present: To Mazatlan, cabin passage, $70, steerage, $35, and freight per ton, $10; to Guaymas, cabin $75, steerage $40, freight $12; to Crescent City, cabin $30, steerage $15, freight $10; to Gardner City, cabin $40, steerage $20, freight $10; to Portland, Oregon, cabin $35, steerage $20, up freight $6 to $7, down freight $5 to $7; to Victoria, cabin $40, steerage $20, up freight $8, down freight $6; Sitka, cabin $100, steerage $50, freight $20.

PUBLIC LIBRARY FESTIVAL AT PETALUMA.—The good people of Petaluma lately held a festival to assist in raising funds for the purchase of a Public Library for that flourishing town. The net receipts of the Festival were $925. A prominent feature of the occasion was an elegant silver Fireman's trumpet, which was disposed of by vote, each vote costing twenty-five cents. Over $500 were realized from this source alone.

—A "CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY" has been formed, to which all holders of State Life Diplomas shall be eligible, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee and the payment in advance of an admission fee of five dollars.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* on the 20th ult.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The example of Senator Wilson will be followed by a number of Republican speakers, who will go South shortly.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Austrian mission is considered vacant, Motley having been informed that his resignation was accepted before the passage of the Tenure of Office bill, and a successor will soon be appointed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—General Sherman had arrived at Leavenworth. General Auger had gone westward from Fort Phil. Kearny with 6,000 men. General Sully, President of the commission to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearny massacre, reports that after some difficulty he had a satisfactory talk with the Oalath, representing 300 lodges, and prevented 7,000 warriors from going to war. He expected similar success with other bands. The Commission was about starting for Fort Laramie.

The *Herald's* Charleston correspondence says but little hope is entertained that the Supreme Court will declare the Military Government bill unconstitutional, and that the disposition to accept the situation and make the most of it is extending. Great efforts are making to control the negro vote for the Democratic party, and their meetings throughout the State are addressed by white speakers.

The *Daily South Carolinian*, of Columbia, has been sold, and is to be turned into a freedman's journal, to be devoted to the interests of the colored race. It is said that the capital which purchased it was mainly supplied by Wade Hampton. Beverly Nash (colored) will be the editor.

The French National Convention met at Detroit, April 25th. Forty-two delegates were present. The speeches denounced the oppressions practiced by the British upon the French in Canada, and declared that Canada naturally belonged to the United States. Annexation was sure to come, and the French of both countries longed to see it.

A Fort Laramie dispatch of the 29th says the Indians have surrounded Horseshoe Station, and fighting is now going on. A telegraph supply train was attacked on the 21st, forty miles west of Laramie, the outposts driven off, and the provisions destroyed. No more work can be done on the telegraph without an escort.

The *Herald's* special says Gov. Sharkey and his coadjutors are confident they will gain an injunction against the President and the Executive Department, on reconstruction, as it is declared that five of the Supreme Judges favor the injunction—the same as in the Mulligan case.

The *Herald* states on the authority of a distinguished Senator, that the President regrets the attempt to estop the Reconstruction Act by injunction, and will disregard the action of the Supreme Court should it issue one. (?)

General Pope has called Governor Jenkins to account for advising the people to keep in a state of non-action under military rule, until action is taken on the Reconstruction Bill by the Supreme Court.

General Schofield has served a warning on the Richmond *Times*, stating that its editorials are likely to create animosity, and its course cannot longer be tolerated.

Chase, in the Supreme Court, has decided the Massachusetts liquor cases, affirming the decision of the State Courts. This settles the cause against the liquor interests.

Advices from Mexico say Maximilian desires to capitulate. He has sent three Commissioners to Escobedo to negotiate, who have been forwarded to Juarez.

The Governor of Louisiana and Mayor of New Orleans have invited Senator Nye and Mr. Kelly to visit that city.

The citizens of Halifax, Virginia, gave the negroes there a complimentary dinner last week.

In the suit against Gen. Wool for false imprisonment, one cent damages was awarded.

Mr. Seward has decided to continue the mission to Rome, in defiance of the vote of Congress.

General Ord has arrived at Little Rock, and represents political affairs in Arkansas as hopeful.

Senator Wilson addressed an assembly of 6,000 persons in Richmond, on the 22d ult.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The news of April 28th is of a less warlike character.

LONDON, April 28.—A general conference of the European Powers, to settle the difficulties between France and Prussia, will meet at London on May 15th; and it has been agreed that in the meantime the Fortress of Luxembourg shall be dismantled.

The Paris *Presse* says a rumor is current that Bismarck has tendered his resignation in consequence of a difference of opinion between the King and himself, the latter being unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxembourg. It was said that Vondergoltz would succeed him.

The revolutionists at Rome are active. A placard is posted at the National Committee rooms instructing the people how to demean themselves while waiting for the moment to strike. Garibaldi is thought to command the movement in progress.

It is said that the Russian Government will receive from the United States a fleet of ironclads, instead of the stipulated sum of money, in payment for Russian America.

Gladstone has written a letter in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal party.

Count Von Degalt would succeed Bismarck.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL BE IMMEDIATELY relieved by using Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakens invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Hostetter, Smith & Dean, Agents for the Pacific Coast.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND THE VARIOUS Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Having a DIRECT influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. The freedom from all deleterious ingredients makes THE TROCHES a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS & CO.,

Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, Grain, etc.

Flour, extra, ℔ bbl	7 00 @ 7 25
Do Superfine	5 25 @ 5 75
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	2 12 @ 2 25
Wheat, ℔ 100 lb	2 00 @ 2 25
Oats, choice, ℔ 100 lb	90 @ 1 25
Barley, ℔ 100 lb	— 80 @— 90
Beans, ℔ lb	— 2 @— 3
Potatoes, ℔ 100 lbs	1 25 @ 1 37
Hay, ℔ ton	8 00 @12 00
Live Oak Wood, ℔ cord	7 — @ 8 25
Beef, extra, dressed, ℔ lb	— 10 @— 11
Sheep, dressed, ℔ lb	— 7 @— 8
Lamb, dressed, ℔ lb	— 10 @— 12½
Veal	— 9 @— 14
Hogs, on foot, ℔ lb	— 6½@— 7
Hogs, dressed, ℔ lb	— 10 @— 11

Groceries, etc.

Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb	— — @— 14
Do China, ℔ lb	— 9½@— 10
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℔ lb	— 22 @—
Do Rio, ℔ lb	— 22 @—
Tea, Japan, ℔ lb	— 75 @—100
Do Green ℔ lb	— 80 @—1 5
Carolina Rice, ℔ lb	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ℔ lb	— 6 @— 7
Coal Oil, ℔ gall	— 65 @— 70
Candles, ℔ lb	— 19 @— 24½
Ranch Butter, ℔ lb	— 25 @— 26
Isthmus do ℔ lb	— 20 @— 30
Cheese, California, ℔ lb	— 13½@— 14
Eggs, ℔ doz	— 20 @— 22
Lard, ℔ lb	— 13½@— 14½
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	— 16 @— 17
Shoulders, ℔ lb	— 10 @— 11

MARRIED.

McNEAL—KENNEDY.—In this city, April 25, by the Rev. Dr. Scudder, Archibald McNeal to Lucretia M. Kennedy.

RUSSELL—RAMSEY.—At Copperopolis, April 10, by Rev. John T. Wills, Mr. Henry C. Russell of Copperopolis, to Mrs. Sidney E. Ramsey of the same place.

HORTON—MAY.—At Livermore Valley, March 20, by the Rev. B. N. Seymour, Paul Horton to Laura May.

DIED.

OLMSTED.—In San Luis Obispo County, March 14, of paralysis, Rufus B. Olmsted, aged 60 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

The Committee, to whom was allotted the task of examining the manuscripts offered as competitors for the prize of Mr. HOYT, are happy to be able, after carefully reading the very large number which has been presented, to reach a unanimous decision. By the terms of the offer, the manuscript must be adjudged to be suitable for "Sunday School Reading," "attractive and winning in style, free from all denominational bias, and eminently evangelical in character and spirit." A considerable number of the manuscripts which we have read, fully meet the above requisitions, and they will, hereafter, undoubtedly form valuable additions to the Sunday School Library. But the volume that held, in our opinion, the precedence for ORIGINALITY, INTEREST and POWER, and at the same time fulfilled the stipulations of the offer, is entitled "CULM ROCK." To the author of this charming and affecting "Story of a Year" we therefore unite to accord the prize of three hundred and fifty dollars.

REV. BRADFORD K. PIERCE,
REV. J. M. H. DOW,
MISS MARY WILDES,
Committee of Award.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Every family should have a bottle of HEALEY'S CURATIVE OIL in the house, prepared to annihilate pain. It is the best remedy in the world for Rheumatism, Headache or Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramps in the Limbs, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Diarrhea, Sore Throat, Bites of Poisonous Insects, Frozen Feet, etc. Be your own Physician, and get the best, for the best is the cheapest. The Curative costs only one dollar. It is composed of eleven ingredients—active and penetrating in their nature and of purely vegetable extraction, being skilfully combined, and warranted an infallible remedy for the above complaints. One trial is enough to substantiate the assertion that IT NEVER FAILS. Sold by all druggists. [a24tf.

MELVILLE C. KEITH, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

CHRONIC DISEASES *in all their forms* successfully treated, also CANCER, *without cutting* and *without pain*. Humors, Eruptions of the Skin, etc., which have been unsuccessfully dosed by the Old School, are permanently cured by DOCTOR KEITH. In cases of Chronic Weakness, long standing Debility and General Prostration, *a cure is guaranteed*. DOCTOR KEITH is a regular Collegiate and Medical Graduate of the best Institutions of America, and has traveled extensively in England and on the Continent, studying under the most celebrated Surgeons of the Old World. Diseases of WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Dr. Keith has had 17 years experience in the treatment of diseases peculiar to Women and Children. GENTLEMEN who need the advice of a Skillful Physician will do well to consult *Dr. Keith*. Office, 26 Montgomery street, opposite Lick House, San Francisco.—Office hours:—11 A.M. to 3 P.M. and 7 to 9 P.M. Letters will be answered by return mail. [ap18tf]

An Effectual Worm Medicine. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS.

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

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It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package TRY IT!

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A NEW REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK, containing nearly 300 Hymns and Tunes, principally used by Whitfield, Wesley, Knapp, Nettleton, Finney, Earl, Hammond and other Evangelists in their revival meetings. It is one of the best books ever published for such services, as well as for Sunday Schools and Social Meetings. Price—paper covers, 30 cents; $3 25 per dozen; $25 per 100. Board covers, 35 cents; $4 per dozen; $30 per 100. Cloth embossed gilt, 50 cents; $5 per dozen; $40 per 100. Sample sheets, containing 8 pages, 5 cents. Mailed at the retail price. Compiled by Horace Waters, author of the "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, "Choral Harp," "Day School Bell," "Athenæum Collection," "Christian Melodist," &c. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New York. m2-4t

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What it Brought, and What it Taught.

BOOKS THERE ARE BY THE MILLION. IT is only at intervals, however, that one is issued which combines such elements of interest and power as the work announced; the sympathies of the reader are at once blended with those of the author, and he becomes a willing captive to the "Story of a Year," as he traces the wonder-working providences which the history unfolds. To the young reader it has all the charm of a "Robinson Crusoe;" while the whole affecting story is sanctified by a high moral purpose, that runs like a silver thread through every page of the work.

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HAINE'S HEADERS, with Screw Hub Wheels, Genuine.
HAINE'S HEADERS, with Iron Wheels; Genuine.
HEADER WAGONS, with Screw Hub Wheels.
Buckeye Reaper, 5 and 6 ft.;—Mowers, 2 sizes;
Ball's Ohio Reapers, 6 ft.;—Mowers, 3 sizes.
Burt's Eagle Reapers and Mowers, double and single gear;
McCormick's Reapers and Mowers, Hand and Self-Raking;
Manny's Reaper and Mower, 5 ft. cut—CHEAP;
Wood's Prize Combined Machines, 5 ft. cut;
Wood's Prize Mowers, jointed and stiff bars;
Kerby Reapers and Mowers, 5 ft. cut;
Badger State Reapers and Mowers;
Russell's Junior Mowers;
Union Mower, 2 sizes;
Champion Mowers;
Bay State Mowers;

THE CELEBRATED PITT'S THRESHERS, With Late Improvements; 24, 28, 32, 36 and 40-inch Cylinders.

THE CELEBRATED Aultman's SWEEPSTAKE THRESHERS,

33, 36, and 40-inch Cylinders, with late improvements.
Pitt's Double Pinion and Iron Horse Powers;
Portable Steam Engines;

—ALSO,—

Whitcomb's Wheeled Wire Horse Rakes;
Wire Horse Rakes, 26, 28, and 30 Teeth;
Revolving Horse Rakes, with Hickory Teeth;
Hay Presses, Hay Rope, and Baling Wire;
Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles, Forks, etc.
Rubber and Leather Belting;
Machine and Lard Oil;
Single Plows and Gang Plows;
Harrows, Horse Hoes, Cultivators;
Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Hay Cutters;
Wine and Cider Presses, Churns;
Broad Cast Seed Sowers and Seed Drills;
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Extras for Repairing Machines.

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Front Street, bet. Pine and Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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ap11tf SACRAMENTO.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LANDS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PASTURE LANDS for Sheep or Stock, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FROM ONE THOUSAND ACRES TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES.

BEST FARMING LANDS Improved and Unimproved,

Particularly well calculated for the growth of OLIVES, ALMONDS, VINES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CASTOR BEANS, HOPS, MULBERRY, ENGLISH WALNUTS, TOBACCO, COTTON, all kinds FRUITS, as well as all kinds of GRAIN and VEGETABLES, in quantities to suit, from Five Acres to Fifty Thousand Acres.

Climate unsurpassed in the State. Fever and Ague unknown. THIRTY HOURS BY STEAM FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Apply to THOMAS SPRAGUE, Russ House, San Francisco,
Or to CHARLES E. HUSE, Santa Barbara.
ap18-tfis

OFFICE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 302 Montgomery Street.

IT HAVING BEEN REPRESENTED THAT THE REGISTERED POLICIES Of this Company offer no additional security or advantage over the Policies issued by other Companies, we submit the following testimony as to their being the BEST SECURITY to the insured of any class of Policies issued. In answer to a letter from some gentlemen in Louisville, Ky., the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES writes as follows, under date December 26th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—In my opinion, the registration of a Policy, and the deposit of Stocks annually or semi-annually to meet the liability thereon, DOES ADD to the security of the Policy. But those claiming insurance can register or not, at their own option. I think the plan of the North America, of issuing registered Policies, will be followed by other companies, and is destined to great popularity and success; and the credit of putting such a scheme into practical operation, is due to the President of this company.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BARNES,
Sup't of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers Pacific Branch.
ap18-istf

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE EXperience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, efficient, and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes can not be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents
1 cures	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2 "	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3 "	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
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5 "	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
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7 "	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8 "	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
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10 "	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11 "	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
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13 "	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14 "	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15 "	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16 "	Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17 "	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	50
18 "	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19 "	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
20 "	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21 "	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22 "	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23 "	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24 "	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25 "	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	50
26 "	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27 "	Kidney Disease, Gravel	50
28 "	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness	1.00
29 "	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30 "	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	50
31 "	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32 "	Sufferings at Change of Life	1.00
33 "	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34 "	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book	3 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
401 Battery St., Corner Clay,
ap4tf SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT New England Remedy! DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

IS NOW OFFERED TO THE AFFLICTED throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

For Piles and Scurvy it will be found Very Valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWEET, M. D., Proprietor,
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A BOOK FOR EVERY FAMILY AGENTS WANTED!

"CHRIST AND THE TWELVE, OR SCENES AND EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF OUR SAVIOR AND HIS APOSTLES, as painted by the Poets,"

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ap11tf San Francisco.

GEO. STEVENS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, 420 DRUMM STREET,

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TIN AND ZINC ROOFING at the lowest rates. All kinds of Roofs Repaired and Warranted. Ship Work and Jobbing of all kinds, done to order. mh21-3m

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT. C. MULLER OPTICIAN, 205 Montgomery Street, Russ Block,

Invariably suits the eyes by a proper selection of his Glasses. Perfect Spectacles, exactly suited to the Eyes, will enable the wearer to pursue the most minute employment, either by day or artificial light, without creating that sense of weakness or fatigue to the organ generally complained of by those using ill suited or common spectacles.

Price of Perfect Glasses, $2 50, and upward. Sent prepaid to any post office on the coast. Applicants will receive a circular containing directions, etc.

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The proprietors are both Practical Men, and "Mind their own Business;" and guarantee to every reasonable patron full satisfaction in the quality and price of work entrusted to their care. Orders from the interior will be promptly filled at as low prices as though parties were personally present.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
ja17islyr*

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PACIFIC Insurance Company.

I. The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD $750,000

II. The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE DOLLARS and EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, in GOLD..$1,218,291.85

III. The Company has NO DEBTS.

IV. The amount of Insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1866:

Fire $17,136,195
Marine 893,065

V. This Company insures against the following risks, viz: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and on ALL MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI. This Company will take on any FIRST CLASS RISKS, not to exceed $,75,000, (the limit fixed by law) and on all large risks will reinsure, to an extent consistent with prudence, in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

JONATHAN HUNT, President.
J. M. SHOTWELL, Secretary.
San Francisco, January 16th, 1867. ap4tf

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY: OFFICE: 238 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Capital, Fully Paid in Gold Coin, - - - $500,000
Surplus, January 1. 1867, - 181,000
Total, - - - 681,000

REDUCED RATES!

This Company will continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Stores, Dwellings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels, and Cargoes, in port, and other insurable property; and will take desirable risks at such rates as are consistent with the security of both insured and insurer.

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R. E. Raimond,	S. W. Dick,
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D. J. STAPLES,
Vice Pres't and Executive Officer,
CHAS. R. BOND, Sec'y.
jan10tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S Through Line to New York Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 19th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO

☞ The splendid steamship COLORADO will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, April 3d, for Hongkong via Kanagawa, carrying Passengers and Freight, and the U. S. Mails.

No Freight will be received after 12 o'clock, noon, of April 2d.

Tickets for the Inman, Cunard, and National Steamship Lines can be purchased at P. M. S. S. Co's office, San Francisco.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
mh1

California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITOL .... Capt. E. A. POOLE
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" YOSEMITE ....
" CORNELIA .... Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA .... Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships AJAX, PACIFIC, ORIZABA, CALIFORNIA, ACTIVE, and SENATOR, leave as advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego.

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
ap5-istf President.

NATIONAL Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE - - - 408 MONTGOMERY ST.
Capital, Paid up - - $1,000,000
Assets Jan. 1, '67 - $1,093,131 92

President - - - - - - GEO. W. BEAVER
Secretary - - - - - - W. W. WIGGINS
Marine Officer - - - Capt. AMOS NOYES

Policies Issued & Losses Paid IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE ....UPON.... Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits, and other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the World, including INLAND RISKS.

FIRE INSURANCE Upon Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other INSURABLE Property.

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

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OAKLAND SEMINARY —FOR— YOUNG LADIES.

The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.

Mrs. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
jan11-tf

REMOVAL. T. H. HATCH & CO GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the Sale of DAIRY PRODUCE, have removed from No. 319 Washington Street, to the New Warehouse, No. 320 FRONT STREET, N.E. Corner of Commercial, San Francisco. feb7-3m



TO THE SICK. Cures Without Medicines. Fourteen Years in San Francisco. Pioneer Water Cure, —AND— "DR. BOURNE'S BATHS." Perfect Cures Guaranteed

According to Agreement in All Cases.

FOR THE CURE OF

Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Consumption, (incipient) Pleurisy, Fever and Ague, all other Fevers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Colds, Coughs, Oak Poisoning, (for which Dr. Bourne discovered the only Scientific and Certain Cure) Dyspepsia. "Dreams," Sexual Weakness, the Removal of Mercury and all other Poisons, etc., etc., etc.

The methods adopted by Dr. Bourne are the most Pleasant, the Safest, Quickest, and Most Reliable ever discovered

Consultations FREE, by Mail or Express, or personally. Send or call for a Circular of Recommendation, References, Certificates of Cures, etc., which are not bogus, but given by well known and responsible individuals.

No. 10 Masonic Temple, Corner of Montgomery and Post Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

Rheumatism.

Throughout this coast, a great deal of suffering is experienced from Rheumatism. Weeks and even months of protracted and aggravated misery is endured by the victims of medical inefficiency and ignorance, which could be cured just as easily as was Mr. SPARROW, whose testimony is given below, and is only the echo of hundreds of other cases. DR. BOURNE cures without medicines, which accounts for his extraordinary success. No. 10 Masonic Temple, Post Street entrance.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6, 1861.

DR. BOURNE:—Last Winter I was nearly dead, by an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered the most excruciating pains for five weeks, without any hope of relief, when a friend, hearing of my illness, called to see me, and assured me that if I would stop "drugging and dosing," and go to you, that you would have me walking about the streets in three days. Sure enough, although I was utterly helpless and conveyed to your house in a carriage, and carried into it by three stout men, and by them lifted into the bath, yet, on coming out of it, I largely assisted myself, doing much toward dressing, and, without assistance, walked from the bath to the carriage. On the fourth day, I discharged my carriage and walked, with a friend's aid, the entire distance to your house—nearly a mile—and home again, and so on until cured. I felt myself a well man. And now I am happy to do you this little service, of publicly certifying to the simple truth, leaving it to do its work among my friends and acquaintances that may chance to see this. Your friend,
JOSEPH SPARROW.

Consumption.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Very few persons, even among physicians, would have been willing, upon any terms, to have been in the condition of the writer of the following letter, on the 14th of February last. I will anticipate somewhat his report of the facts, by saying that on the 15th of August last he made me a visit, "the very picture of good health." Time, which tries and proves all things, has sufficiently tested this case, and shown that neither relapse nor collapse have followed; the cure is perfect, and can be cited among the scores of similar cases, the result of my improved mode of treating diseases without medicine.

SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1865.

DR. G. M. BOURNE:—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I now let you know of my good health. Looking back upon what I have passed through it seems as if I had been lifted from the grave, and I think it my duty to acknowledge to you and to the world the benefit I derived from water bath. It was in August, 1864, when disease developed itself with a severe cough. I then took medicines, getting worse with chills, fevers, loss of strength, and was pronounced consumptive. This set me to thinking, and finally I determined to leave my business and go to the Sandwich Islands, having been informed that I could not be cured. I went to San Francisco, and, while waiting for a ship, called on Dr. Bourne, who stated that a trip to the Islands would probably result disastrously, and was unnecessary, as I could be speedily cured at his establishment. I placed myself under his treatment, and in one week was so much improved I thought I could risk returning home and do my duty as Engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad. The Doctor objected, but I thought I knew better and returned to duty. In about two weeks my cough returned, and I kept getting worse, and, contrary to Dr. Bourne's injunction, never to take medicines again, committed that folly, and soon was so completely run down that I could scarcely walk; so, as a last resort, I concluded once more to try the water cure. I went to San Francisco, few of my friends expecting me to return; in fact, I thought my return doubtful. On arriving at Dr. Bourne's establishment, February 14th, 1865, I was not able to get into the bath without assistance, but in a few days I began to recover myself again. I remained with him only six weeks, when I felt a "wiser and a better man," without the aid of medicine. I have now been at work several weeks, and find that I am gaining every day, and at present bid fair to be stouter than ever before. Persons visiting the Doctor's establishment, find it just what it should be, both in the ladies' and gentlemen's departments, and I can not say too much in praise of the Doctor's kind attentions to his patients.

This letter I write for the benefit of all the afflicted, to be used as the Doctor desires, and should it be the means of directing any to his care and treatment, who (as they assuredly will) find relief, I will be paid for my trouble.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Engineer Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1865.

Advised by the undersigned, Mr. James Campbell, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who was then in a most deplorable state of ill health, placed himself under the care of Dr. Bourne, the Water Cure Physician. Some six months afterward he visited the city, when I accidentally met him at Dr. Bourne's establishment, and am happy to say, restored to the enjoyment of good health and in fine spirits.
JOHN SULLIVAN.

☞ Dr. Bourne treats all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, which include Diptheria, Bronchitis incipient Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, etc., with great success. Great relief is afforded in advanced stages of Consumption. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, etc., etc., are also cured quickly, pleasantly, and economically. No medicine whatever.

CONFIRMATION STRONG OF AN INTERESTING LETTER.

SACRAMENTO, November 23, 1866.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I received your letter a few days since asking for my photograph, which I will attend to as soon as convenient. At present I am very busy, on account of the stormy weather, being out at all times, both night and day, and am enjoying very good health, apprehending no danger, if properly careful, as every one should be. I have read my letter in the Call and other papers, and have been asked several times concerning it, and whether it is correct, and I say I can vouch for its contents, and more, if required, and so can a great many others who knew me at the time. I remain your friend, JAMES CAMPBELL.
To DR. BOURNE, San Francisco. ja3-1y-3p

TRY IT 50 PER CENT SAVED BY USING

STANDARD SOAP CO'S CONCENTRATED WASHING POWDER

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap.* It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.

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STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7isly

FLORENCE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWING Machines, California State Fair, 1866, "To the President of the State Agricultural Society: Your Committee on Sewing Machines beg leave to report that we have examined the Several Sewing Machines on exhibition—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Florence—and find that, for general Family Use, the FLORENCE IS THE BEST."—J. N. Andrews, Thos. C. McHale, L. Elkus. jan3-3p-1y

[*Conclusion.*]

to work to devour his victim, and in a few minutes had eaten the head and two or three inches of the body, including the venom so dreaded by all. We should have mentioned before that previous to this encounter the snake had struck an owl, which died within half an hour of the infliction of the bite, showing beyond a doubt its capability of inflicting a death-wound.

"After the mongoose had satisfied his appetite, we proceeded to examine with a pocket-lens the wounds which he received from the cobra; and in washing away the blood from one of these places, the lens discovered the broken fang of the cobra imbedded in the head of the mongoose. To discover whether there was any truth in the assertion that the mongoose owes its impunity from the bite of the most venomous serpents to its knowledge of an herb which is an antidote to the poison, or whether, on the other hand, a prophylactic exists in the blood of this extraordinary animal, rendering it innocuous to the bite of a reptile fatal to all other animals; we have had the mongoose confined ever since (now four days ago), and it is now as healthy and as lively as ever. We consider, therefore, that there no longer exists a doubt that in the blood of the mongoose there is a prophylactic, and that the idea that it derives its impunity from an herb, is one of many popular errors.

THE FARM.

The Surprise Oat.

The Chicago *Prairie Farmer* says:

"Western farmers have of late, through various sources, heard very much of the Surprise oat, grown by Van Olinda of De Kalb county. The history of the oat is briefly given. Six years ago Van Olinda found a single head of oats in his wheat field that struck him as differing from any grain of the kind he had ever seen. There were but seven grains upon the stalk. Five of these were planted at the proper time the succeeding season, and from them the crop of the present year, now offered for sale, descended. The yield this year is represented to have been 133 13–14 bushels per acre, and the truth of this statement is attested by men with whom we have long been personally acquainted, and whose word we have no reason to doubt.

That this variety is two or three weeks earlier than ordinary oats is also certified to by the same parties. In appearance the oat speaks for itself, it being very large and plump, and weighing about forty-six pounds to the bushel. The straw, as we have seen it, grows about five feet in length, is very strong and is not liable to fall. The heads are of extraordinary length, frequently measuring eighteen or more inches, and bearing upon all sides.

Van Olinda showed us to-day a sample of these oats, ready labeled for the great Paris Exposition, where he expects to eclipse all competitors, as he no doubt will in quantity produced, at least, if not in quality.

Oats like these must have superior advantages in any market where oat meal is an object. They are also pronounced by the brewers in this city to be superior to any oats they have ever examined for malting purposes.

Farmers who desire to make the most money from their crops will not overlook the merits of this new candidate for public favor.

Propagation of Root Plants.

Root Plants are freely grown from small pieces of roots cut from the parent plant. We think very few amateurs are aware how easily they may increase their stock of raspberries, blackberries, or of seedling pears, apples, quinces, &c., by simple pieces of the roots. Early in spring, dig the earth away carefully from around the tree or plant that you wish to propagate; then, with a sharp knife, cut from the roots pieces of from an inch to three inches long; take them to a piece of well-prepared ground, raked smooth on top; lay them on it, at distances of three to six inches apart; cover with an inch deep of clean sand, and then about two inches of peat muck, or light rotten leaf mold. Nearly every piece of root will grow, and in the fall present you good strong plants.—*Horticulturist.*

MR. LYMAN B. SANFORD writes to the New York Farmer's Club that, while in Canada lately, he paid an old English farmer ten dollars for a secret remedy for the disease in cows of abortion, which was simply to feed with the salt for each one, about a teaspoonful of bone pounded or ground to a dust. As a result in a dairy of 33 cows he had lost none, while his neighbor's flocks were as badly afflicted as ever.

REMEDY FOR MOLES.—Cut apples or potatoes in pieces about the size of a pea, and roll them in strychnine or arsenic. Then make several small holes where the moles run, and drop one or more of the pieces in each hole. In a short time the moles will disappear. Another exchange says that a few seeds of the castor bean, scattered about their haunts, will destroy ground moles.

On the great grain growing region of the Campagna, near Rome, where the extensive plains afford the finest field in the world for the use of the reaping machine, the old sickle is still used, and the ox "that treadeth out the corn" is the only threshing machine known or believed in. The grain is cultivated and harvested just as it was 5000 years ago.

THE QUALITY OF WOOL is tested by taking a lock from the sheep's back, and placing it on a surface representing an inch in length. If the spirals count from thirty to thirty-three in that space, the wool is equal to the finest "Electoral" or Saxony wool. The staple is inferior accordingly as it takes a lesser number to fill up the same space.

TOMATOES AND BORERS.—A writer in the New England *Farmer* says that when tomatoes are growing near an apple tree the borers will not trouble the tree. He plants tomatoes by the trees to prevent them.

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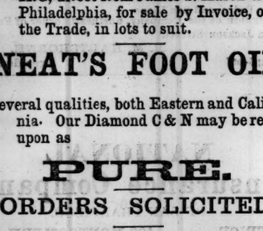
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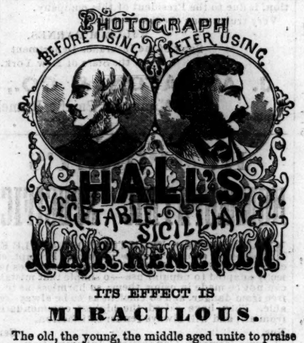
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No person, old or young, should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

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The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. GENTS: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have used with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease.* One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver.* My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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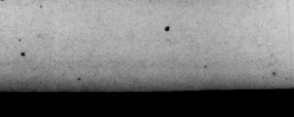
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